



Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>

Disaster Response PPT

2 messages

Ahee Han <ahee.han@lacity.org>

Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 6:28 PM

To: Aram Sahakian <aram.sahakian@lacity.org>

Cc: Thalia Polychronis <thalia.polychronis@lacity.org>, Neeraj Bhatnagar <neeraj.bhatnagar@lacity.org>, Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>, Rose Simpson <rose.simpson@lacity.org>, Denaee Amaya <denaee.amaya@lacity.org>

Hi Aram,

Per our discussion earlier, see attached the outline for the PPT on City preparedness & response, together with the draft of the PPT.

Feel free to add/delete/edit as needed and let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Ahee

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2 attachments

Disaster Response in the City of Los Angeles_10.2.17.pptx
607K

Disaster Response Presentation Outline_10.2.17.docx
17K

Aram Sahakian <aram.sahakian@lacity.org>

Tue, Sep 26, 2017 at 7:56 PM

To: Ahee Han <ahee.han@lacity.org>

Cc: Thalia Polychronis <thalia.polychronis@lacity.org>, Neeraj Bhatnagar <neeraj.bhatnagar@lacity.org>, Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>, Rose Simpson <rose.simpson@lacity.org>, Denaee Amaya <denaee.amaya@lacity.org>

Great work Ahee ! This is very helpful. I will review it first thing tomorrow morning and we can discuss any changes during our 1:30 meeting.

Best,



Aram Sahakian

General Manager
Emergency Management Department

Phone: (213) 484-4821

Mobile: [REDACTED]

Website: ReadyLA.org

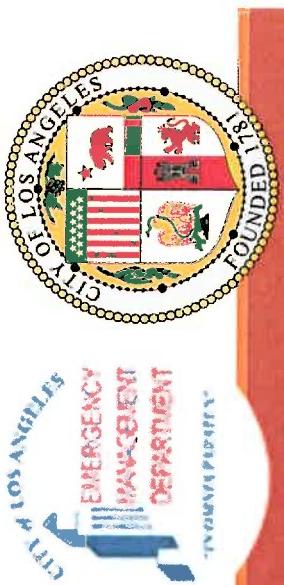


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Disaster Response in the City of Los Angeles

BY: ARAM SAHAKIAN, GENERAL MANAGER, EMD

OCTOBER 2, 2017



Threats / Hazards

□ Natural Threats

- Earthquakes, Fire, Severe Weather and Flooding, Landslides, Hurricane, Tornado, Tsunamis

□ Man-Made Threats

- Terrorism, Cybercrime, Hazardous Material Release, Nuclear Threat, Civil Disturbance

□ Public Health Threats

- Pandemic Influenza, Outbreak

Citywide Response & Recovery

Internal Response

- Department Emergency Plan (DEP)
- Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- Emergency Operations Organization (EOO)

External Response

- 72-Hour Disaster Response Priorities
- Mutual Aid Agreements

Department Emergency & Continuity of Operations Plans

DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY PLAN (DEP)

- ✓ Staff Emergency Information Number, Alternate Contact Info
- ✓ Designates Floor Wardens, Evacuation Procedures, Building Emergency Coordinators
- ✓ Fire Prevention
- ✓ Pre-Positioned Antibiotics Program
- ✓ Training Personnel and Testing/Exercising

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN (COOP)

- ✓ Staffing, Procedures, and Resources needed to maintain or restore Mission Essential Function (MEFs)
(e.g. orders of succession, COOP Team positions and responsibilities, identification of vital records and databases, alternate facilities and back-up supplies)
- ✓ Guide to resume MEFs within 12 hours of an emergency and to sustain continuous operations for up to 30 days

Emergency Operations Organization (EOO)

MAYOR'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE COUNCIL (MERC)

- **Members:** Mayor, Deputy Mayor for Public Safety, Chief of Police, Fire Chief, General Manager of EMD
- **Purpose:** Enable key public safety departments to provide timely advice, information and guidance to the Mayor in an emergency.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS BOARD (EOB)

- **Members:** 15 General Managers (Chief of Police is Chair and Fire Chief is Vice-Chair, and GM of EMD is Coordinator)
- **Purpose:** Serve as policy advisors to the Mayor. Supervise, control, and coordinate emergency preparedness response activities, with all actions subject to the direction and approval of the Mayor.

*

*Mayor is the Director of the City's EOO.

72-Hour Disaster Response Priorities

1. Re-establish critical communications
2. Gain access into affected area (lines of transportation/access)
3. Establish safe and secure environment to prevent public harm
4. Triage/treatment of injured
5. Search and Rescue
6. Commodities (Food and Water)
7. Shelter
8. Restore essential infrastructure for response operations
9. Decontamination
10. Command, Control, and Coordination
11. Recovery/storage of deceased
12. Post Event Public messaging, in-place protection and evacuation

State/Federal Mutual Aid

- **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)** – The Nation's state-to-state mutual aid system ratified by Congress and all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

- **Emergency Management Assistance Agreement EMMA**) – A contract-for-hire agreement that describes the liability and reimbursement details that govern the deployment of emergency management personnel for longer-term (normally 2-14 days) support.

Local Mutual Aid Agreements

- **Telecommunications** - Ensure continuity of coverage and strengthen the capacity to protect and expeditiously restore telecommunications coverage for City residents and businesses.
 - ✓ T-Mobile West, Verizon Wireless, Sprint Solutions, AT&T
- **Logistics and Commodities** - Provide water, food, medical supplies, electrical power, public sanitation, temporary shelter, transportation, security, heavy cargo air and marine transport assets to deliver life-saving goods and services
 - ✓ Mega Contracts - Ashbritt Environmental, CTI Environmental
 - ✓ UPS, FedEx
- **Shelter** - Provide emergency housing needs for responders and relief workers
 - ✓ American Red Cross, Airbnb (Pending)
- **Transportation**
 - ✓ California Statewide Transit Mutual Assistance Compact (TransMAC), LADOT Charter Bus Program Agreement, LAUSD for Use of Buses for Evacuation, Taxi Operators Agreement for Shelter Transportation

Lessons Learned from Recent Disasters

Questions?



Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>

Extreme Heat Seminar - Final PPT

1 message

Ahee Han <ahee.han@lacity.org>

Tue, Sep 25, 2018 at 5:13 PM

To: Gary Singer <gary.singer@lacity.org>, Robbie Spears <robbie.spears@lacity.org>, Alfred Poirier <alfred.poirier@lacity.org>, Andrew.Kendall@ladwp.com, Jimmy Kim <jimmy.kim@lacity.org>, Sabrina Bornstein <sabrina.bornstein@lacity.org>, Kathryn Goldman <kathryn.goldman@lacity.org>

Cc: Marissa Aho <marissa.aho@lacity.org>, Thalia Polychronis <thalia.polychronis@lacity.org>, Jeff Gorell <jeff.gorell@lacity.org>, Neeraj Bhatnagar <Neeraj.Bhatnagar@lacity.org>, Kelly Jones <kelly.jones@lacity.org>, Denaee Amaya <denaee.amaya@lacity.org>, Aram Sahakian <aram.sahakian@lacity.org>

Hello All,

See attached the final slide deck for the Extreme Heat Seminar. Please note the presentations for Dr. Neil Berg and Resilience/Sustainability will be on separate slides. We will have all presentations pre-loaded on the laptop for tomorrow.

Let me know if you have any last minute changes or have any questions.

See you all tomorrow!

Thank you,
Ahee

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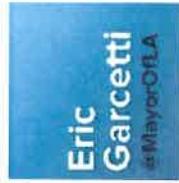
Ahee Han
Policy Director
Mayor's Office of Public Safety
P: (213) 978-3125 C: [REDACTED]

Extreme Heat Seminar PPT_FINAL 9.26.18.pptx
1563K

Extreme Heat Seminar

**Presented by Office of Mayor Eric Garcetti and
City of LA Emergency Management Department**

September 26, 2018



MODULE 1

Seminar Objectives & Agenda

Seminar Objectives

- Shared Understanding of Impacts of Climate Change
- Identify Strengths/Gaps of Current Plans
 - Adverse Weather Annex
 - Brush Fire Annex
 - Resilience Plan
 - Sustainability Plan
- Plan and Prepare for Tabletop Exercise with the Mayor

Seminar Agenda

Module/Topic	Time
Welcome Remarks	10:00 - 10:05
Module 1 – Seminar Objectives and Agenda	10:05 - 10:15
Module 2 – Climate Projections - Dr. Neil Berg	10:15 - 10:35
Module 3 – Current Plans	
Resilience / Sustainability Plans	10:35 - 10:45
Adverse Weather / Brush Fire Annexes	10:45 - 10:55
Module 4 – Department Reports	
Recreation and Parks	10:55 - 11:05
Los Angeles Fire Department	11:05 - 11:15
Water and Power	11:15 - 11:25
Table Top Exercise / Next Steps	11:25 - 11:30
Discussion and Q&A	11:30 - 12:00

MODULE 2

Climate Projections

Dr. Neil Berg

MODULE 3

Current Plans: *Resilience / Sustainability*

Sabrina Bornstein, Deputy Chief Resilience Officer &
Katie Goldman, Climate Advisor
Mayor's Office

MODULE 3

Current Plans: Adverse Weather / Brush Fire Annexes

Robbie Spears
Emergency Management Coordinator
Emergency Management Department

Assigned Responsibility

Adverse Weather

1. Animal Services
2. EMD
3. LAFD
4. LAPD
5. RAP
6. LADWTP
7. LADOT
8. GSD
9. HCIDLIA
10. POLA
11. DPW
12. LAWA
13. LADBS



City of Los Angeles
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ADVERSE WEATHER

Hazard Specific Annex

January 2018



City of Los Angeles
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BRUSH FIRE

Hazard Specific Annex

March 2018



Adverse Weather

4 Phases of Response

- **Phase I**
 - ❖ NWS outlook/statement
 - ❖ SFV Index ≥ 100 F
 - ❖ City Index ≥ 95 F
- **Phase II**
 - ❖ LACDPH heat advisory
 - ❖ SFV Index ≥ 105 F
 - ❖ City Index ≥ 100 F
- **Phase III**
 - ❖ NWS excessive heat
 - ❖ LACDPH heat alert
 - ❖ SFV Index ≥ 105 F
 - ❖ City Index ≥ 100 F
- **Phase IV**
 - ❖ LAFD support
 - ❖ Heat fatalities
 - ❖ Power outages



City of Los Angeles EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ATTACHMENT C: CITY OF LOS ANGELES HOT WEATHER RESPONSE GUIDELINES

The Emergency Management Department (EMD) is responsible for gathering weather data on a daily basis to identify weather trends indicating a progressive increasing or decreasing of temperature.

At the beginning of each summer, EMD will review the Hot Weather Response Guidelines, and work with City departments and stakeholders to determine if any portion of the Guidelines needs to be updated or revised. At the beginning of each summer, EMD will also request that Recreation and Parks (RAP) and other departments with public-facing facilities update their facility lists.

Definitions and Terms

The National Weather Service (NWS) uses the following terms:

- Hazardous Weather Outlook - Summary of weather hazards affecting or expected to affect the area during the next seven days. Issued at least once a day when hazards exist in the next seven days.
- Special Weather Statement - Issued when there is impending hot temperatures expected during the next three to seven days.
- Heat Index - An accurate measure of how hot it really feels when the relative humidity is added to the actual air temperature.
- Excessive Heat Watch - Issued when heat index values reach or are forecast to reach the following thresholds for any length of time in the next 24 to 48 hours⁶.
 - Coast/Valley zones: 103°F
 - Mountain zones: 100°F
 - Desert zones: 115°F
- Excessive Heat Warning - Issued when the heat index values reach or are forecast to reach the following thresholds for any length of time in the next 12 to 24 hours⁷.
 - Coast/Valley zones: 103°F
 - Mountain zones: 100°F
 - Desert zones: 115°F

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health uses the following terms:

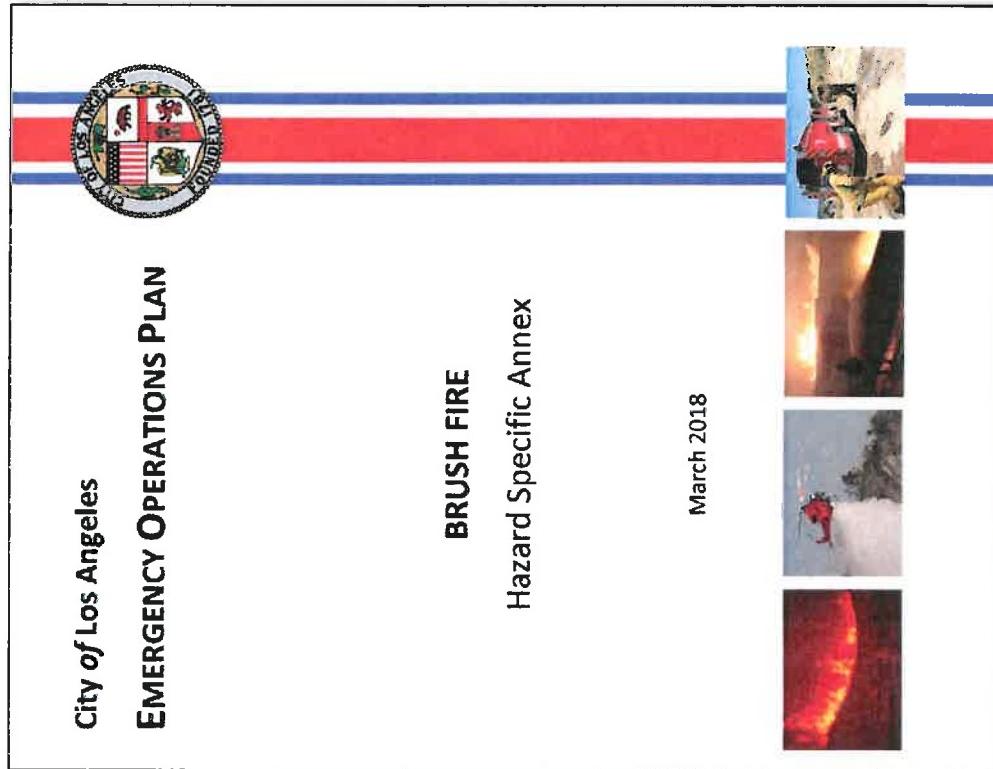
- Adverse Weather Conditions for Heat Advisory
 - Heat Index Temp $\geq 95^{\circ}\text{F}$ for 1 day in Downtown Los Angeles and/or
 - Heat Index Temp $\geq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$ for 1 day in the Valleys/Desert/and/or Mountains

⁶ <http://www.weather.gov/heat/HeatWarningDefinitions>
⁷ http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/nwsan/po/151/the-weather-operations-center_definitions

Brush Fire

Concept of Operations

- Red Flag Warning
- Evacuation
- Fire Suppression/ Containment
- Perimeter Control
- Information Gathering



Responsibilities

- Evacuation
- Early Warning and Notification
- Mass Care & Sheltering
 - ❖ Traditional
 - ❖ Non-traditional
 - ❖ Animal support
- Continuity of Operations
- Emergency Public Information
- Recovery

MODULE 4

Department Reports: RAP | LAFD | DWP

Department Reports

1. *How has your Department prepared for extreme heat events (multiple days above 100 degrees), brush fires, and power outages?*
2. *What is your Department's role in response to extreme heat events, brush fires, and power outages?*
3. *How would an increase in the number of extreme heat events impact your Department's service delivery?*
4. *What are the gaps your Department has identified in its current plans and policies as they relate to extreme heat?*

MODULE 3

Department Reports *Recreation and Parks*

Jimmy Kim
Superintendent of Recreation & Parks Operations
Emergency Management and Aquatics Division

Recreation & Parks

Preparations

- Standard Operating Procedures
 - Shelter Management
 - Logistics
 - Set-Up
 - Staging
 - Etc...
- Training & Exercises
 - Annual Emergency Preparedness Training
 - Annual Functional Exercises
- Cadre of 25 Trained Responders
 - Emergency Response Action Team Members
 - Can fill positions in the EOC, DOC, and ICP

Recreation & Parks

Response

- Coordination of ALL Mass Care and Shelter Activities within the City
- **RAP Duty Officer Program**
 - Activation and Operations of Cooling Centers
 - Activation of Department Operations Centers

Impact on Service Delivery

- **Significant Impact** – Cancellation of regular recreational programming in RAP facilities; limited staffing available

Gaps

- Emergency Management Staff Limitations
- Budget – Emergency Operations

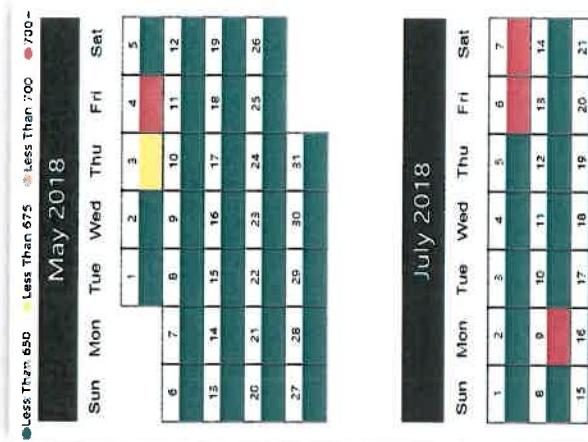
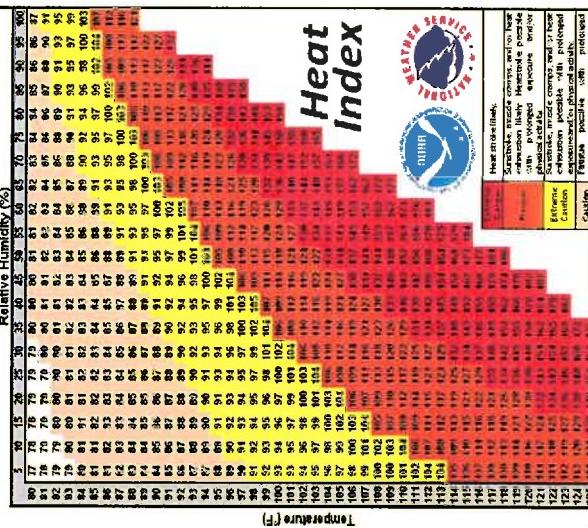
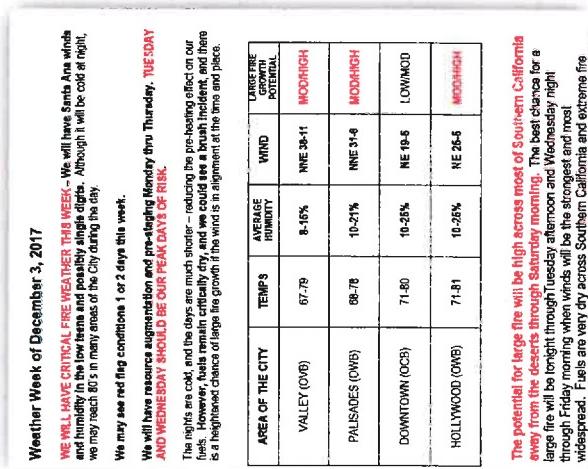
MODULE 3

Department Reports LAFD

Al Poirier, Chief Deputy
Emergency Operations
Los Angeles Fire Department

Preparations (2014)

- Robust Weather Monitoring w/ Redundancy
- Monitor Call Volume / Transports (FireStat)



LAEFD

Response

MODULE 3

Department Reports

DWP

Andrew Kendall
Sr. Assistant General Manager of Power
Department of Water & Power

Preparations

- Energy Control Center (ECC) ensures available redundancies and monitoring of power generation and transmission systems.
- Field crews available 12-16 hour shifts.
- LADWP Fire Prevention Plan / Coordination with LAFD
- Training and Exercises for Emergency Operations Center staff and Command and Control groups.

Response

- Staff Resources
 - Responders at Emergency Operations Center (EOC)/ Power and Water Operations Centers (PDOC).
 - District Superintendents / PR Liaison at Electric Trouble Dispatch office (ET) to assist with communication as well as a Public Relations liaison.
- Coordination with news agencies to push out information.
- Water System tracks and adjusts water supply and pressure to meet firefighting needs in brush areas.
- Communicates with State Operations Center to provide power outage updates and with other mutual assistance associations.

Impact on Service Delivery

- Power restoration work creates back logs.
- Extreme growth and overloaded circuits creates loss of build in redundancies, reducing ability to restore power quickly.
- Resources used to restore power and perform repairs takes away resources that can be directed towards system growth work.

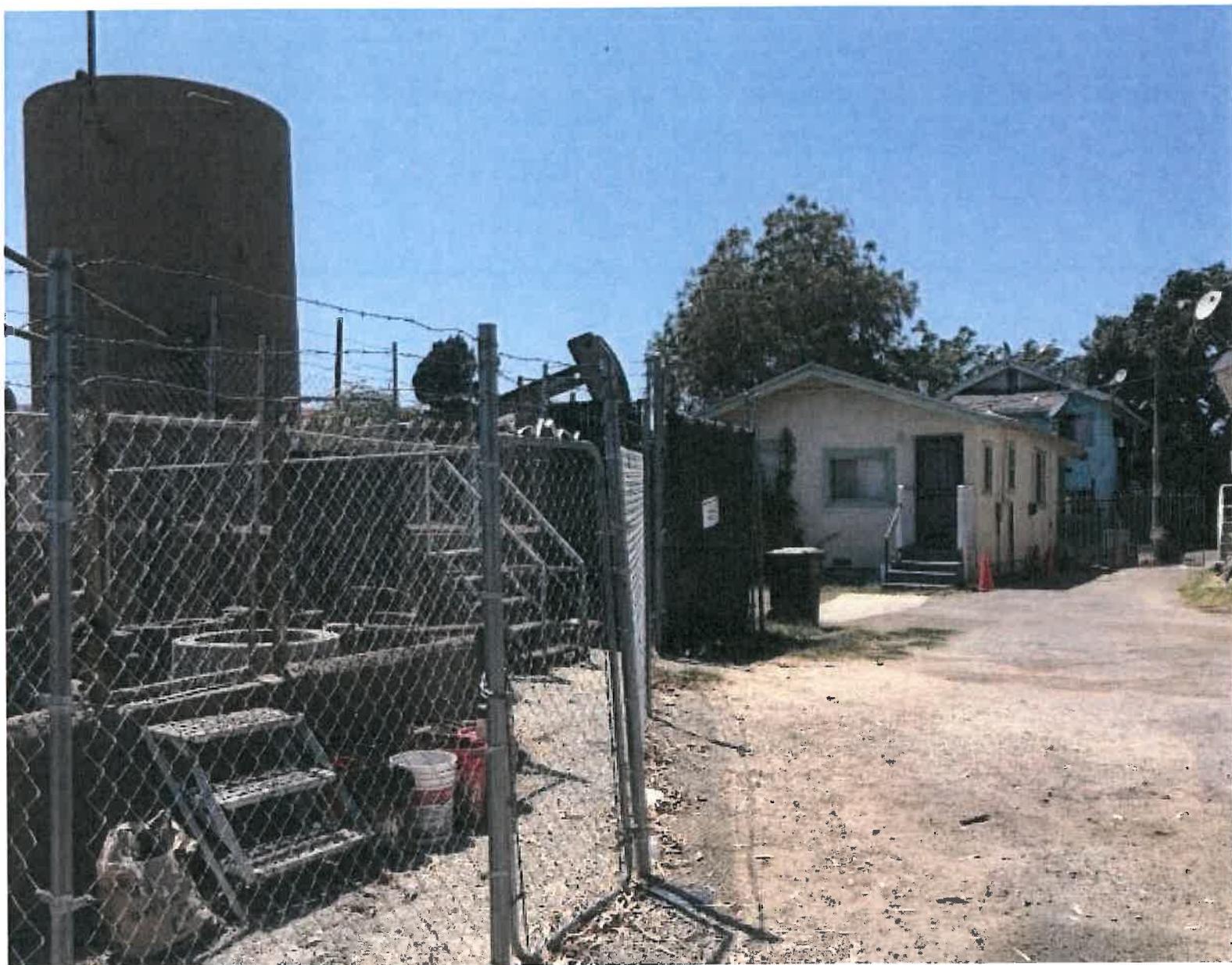
Gaps

- Precise and timely reporting of outage information.
 - Distribution Automation and Automated Meter Infrastructure
 - Application for customers to report power outages.
- Communicating across internal Systems.

Q&A

Public Health and Safety Risks of Oil and Gas Facilities in Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
February 2018



A tank farm and oil well in the backyard of a house on Firmin Street in Echo Park, California (August 2016)



Authors

Toxicology and Environmental Assessment Branch, Division of Environmental Health

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Chief Science Officer

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Interim Health Officer

Cynthia A. Harding, MPH
Chief Deputy Director

Barbara Ferrer, PhD, MPH, MEd
Director

Executive Summary

Oil and gas development in the Los Angeles Basin presents unique public health and safety concerns, because some oil and gas reserves lie beneath densely populated urban areas. Future production from these natural reserves will primarily come from existing oil fields, with some potential for the development of undiscovered oil and gas resources using conventional or unconventional methods. This report is intended to provide local policy-makers with an overview of relevant public health research and investigations. It concludes with an overview of measures to reduce potential health impacts.

There are currently 68 active oil fields in the Los Angeles Basin, with facilities operating under a wide range of operational and environmental conditions. While some facilities have been subject to stricter design and mitigation measures, others have not been required to conduct health risk assessments or other environmental studies. In some neighborhoods, such as South Los Angeles, residences are located only several feet away from the boundary of a drilling site and as close as 60 feet from an active oil well. Two smaller neighborhood facilities, which the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH) has responded to concerns or complaints, were found in a state of disrepair with environmental conditions that impact the health of neighboring residents.

In this report, DPH synthesized information from multiple lines of evidence, including a review of epidemiological literature, environmental and health impact assessments, neighborhood health investigations, and consultations with various jurisdictions regarding oil and gas ordinances. The scope of each is described below.

Epidemiological Literature: The review of the scientific literature synthesizes information from epidemiological studies and other published reviews on the potential health impacts associated with living near oil and gas activities. These peer-reviewed studies examine a variety of short-term and long-term health indicators such as birth outcomes; cancer; and respiratory, neurological, gastrointestinal, dermatological, and psychological effects. While epidemiological studies have found limited associations between adverse health effects and living near oil and gas operations, high-quality exposure data measured over long periods of time is lacking. Therefore, the epidemiological studies are not able to conclude whether or not living near oil and gas activities is associated with long-term health impacts.

Environmental and Health Impact Assessments: These impact assessments help to fill data gaps in the literature by predicting potential health and safety impacts from air emissions, odors, noise, vibration, and other environmental hazards associated with oil and gas development projects. However, it should be noted that conventional risk assessment tools can be limited in their ability to anticipate certain risks given the complexity of health and quality-of-life consequences and the need for more robust,

local-level monitoring data. The mitigation measures proposed for specific projects can be used to inform policies and plans involving oil and gas activities and operations that do not require such assessments to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts.

Neighborhood Health Investigations: When DPH is notified of environmental or operational conditions at industrial facilities that may pose a threat to public health, DPH conducts a neighborhood health investigation and recommends action to protect and preserve public health. In response to community health complaints, DPH conducted two neighborhood health investigations of oil and gas facilities located in densely populated communities. In both investigations, DPH responded to resident health complaints of headaches, nausea, vomiting, respiratory irritation, and eye, nose and throat irritation. Such impacts often warrant immediate action to protect health. These two neighborhood health investigations revealed insufficient regulatory oversight and inadequate mitigation measures to reduce exposures and associated impacts in the adjoining community.

Consultations with Other Jurisdictions: To understand oil and gas ordinances adopted by other jurisdictions, DPH conducted one-on-one interviews with 10 jurisdictions throughout the nation and convened one joint meeting. These jurisdictions have established requirements, such as setback distances and/or mitigation measures, to limit adverse health and safety impacts of oil and gas production.

DPH determined that there is sufficient evidence to provide the following guidance for oil and gas facilities in order to protect health:

1. Los Angeles County and local jurisdictions within the County should expand the minimum setback distance beyond 300 feet, as currently specified in local zoning code, and apply these requirements to both the citing of new wells and to the development of sensitive land uses near existing operations. It is important to note that a setback distance is not an absolute measure of health protection and additional mitigation measures must also be considered. For existing oil and gas operations, a site-specific assessment at each facility throughout the County is necessary to identify current distances to sensitive land uses and other site characteristics that can be used to inform whether further mitigation measures are warranted to reduce potential public health and safety risks.

Table ES-1 below summarizes various setback distances, mitigation targets, remaining hazards and whether additional mitigation measures could further reduce potential adverse impacts.



Table ES-1. Review of Key Public Health and Safety Hazards and Setback Distance Guidance

Setback Distance	Air Quality	Noise	Odors	Fires, Explosions, and Other Emergencies	Additional Mitigation and Assessment Notes
300 feet					Some health and safety impacts may still be unavoidable regardless of additional mitigation.
600 feet	✓				Additional mitigation and assessment would likely be needed to avoid most impacts. Odors may be unavoidable, regardless of mitigation. Air monitoring is advised.
1,000 feet		✓			Additional mitigation and assessment may be needed to avoid noise impacts during certain operations, e.g. well advancement. Odors may be unavoidable in loss of containment events, regardless of additional mitigation.
1,500 feet	✓		✓	✓	Additional mitigation not likely to be needed. Some uncertainty remains due to gaps in long-term health and exposure data.

This table is based on information compiled from scientific publications,^{13,37,51,52} environmental impact assessments,²⁷⁻³³ other environmental studies,^{10,16,20,34,35,36,46} and experiences in other jurisdictions.

✓ Represents the distance at which the impact is likely mitigated

2. In coordination with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), Los Angeles County should require the operators of facilities within urban areas of the County to implement continuous air monitoring systems around oil and gas operations to:

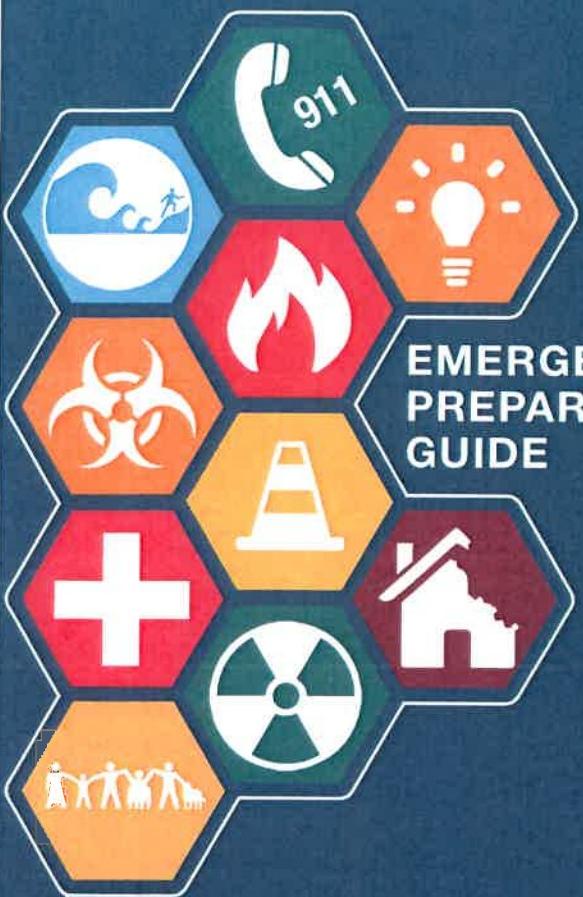
- Measure air pollutants released by oil and gas operations;
- Ensure oil and gas sites comply with environmental regulations;
- Evaluate the impact of releases from oil and gas sites on surrounding neighborhoods; and
- Monitor setbacks for these sites regularly, based on air monitoring and emerging science, and revise setback distances and/or other mitigation requirements when necessary to protect public health.

It should be noted that SCAQMD has imposed some requirements related to public notification and monitoring, but only after concerns are identified at a particular oil and gas operation, such as odor complaints. Current monitoring and enforcement activities can be sporadic, and it is difficult to understand long-term exposure risks for people living near oil and gas operations in the absence of continuous monitoring. To better characterize air quality in communities near oil and gas operations, SCAQMD completed a fenceline monitoring study and CARB launched the Study of Neighborhood Air near Petroleum Sources (SNAPS); results from these efforts should be used to inform air monitoring policies.

3. A variety of state and federal regulations require routine inspections, maintenance, testing and leak detection systems for oil and gas facilities; however, local oversight of these regulations is limited. Optimal local oversight would reduce public health and safety risks associated with aging infrastructure, and should include a local auditing and certification process, streamlined coordination, and data sharing among agencies. A local auditing program would confirm that operators are complying with federal, state and local regulations.
4. Operators should prepare and make available to the public a comprehensive Community Safety Plan, in coordination with City and County departments, including Fire, Building and Safety, and Law Enforcement. These plans should include information on hazardous chemicals stored onsite; air emission monitoring efforts; and health-based thresholds to identify the need for additional mitigation. For operations to plug wells permanently or to perform well maintenance, the responsible party should also prepare and implement a Community Safety Plan. The Community Safety Plan should facilitate communication and input from local stakeholders, and be submitted to DPH for review and approval. The Plan should include protocols and procedures for immediate notification to the County Health Officer in the event of odor or health complaints.

5. Operators should maintain enhanced Emergency Preparedness Plans that account for proximity to sensitive land uses. These plans must include communication procedures to immediately notify local government agencies of any emergencies, such as spills or other releases.

To further inform health-protective policies and regulations, DPH will collaborate with County partners, local and state enforcement agencies, and interested stakeholders. DPH recommends site-specific assessments at existing oil and gas operations located near sensitive land use to determine the appropriate combination of setback distance and additional mitigation measures, as well as the extent to which these measures are sufficient to protect public health.



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

LOS ANGELES
FIRE DEPARTMENT



www.lafd.org

**FOR
NON-EMERGENCIES
& EVERYTHING ELSE**



CALL 3-1-1

-For more Fire Department information,
visit www.lafd.org

Or go to www.myla311.lacity.org

Los Angeles is susceptible to a variety of emergencies both natural and man made. Not only should we all be prepared and ready for these emergencies, but we should also know what to do before, during, and after an incident occurs. It is extremely important to also be aware of emergency plans that may already exist in your school, work, house of worship, or wherever you may be. This guide will help you get informed, have a plan, and get involved.



Animal Services



Permits &
Property
Violations



Parking &
Vehicle
Services



Community
Disturbances



Street
Problems
& Repairs

**EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
GUIDE**



©2019

FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY



For police, fire, or paramedics...

CALL 9-1-1

Or if you can't, **TEXT to 9-1-1**

What is the address of the emergency?
State the type of location.



Business?



House?



Apartment?

What is the phone number?
(____) ____ - ____



What is happening?



Medical?



Fire?



Accident?

Meet with the first responders.
Help is on the way.

If possible,
open the garage door
& turn on the light



If it is safer, meet with
the first responder



For the hearing impaired dial TDD,
(Telecommunication Device for
the Deaf): (213) 473-5990

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

- 1 GET INFORMED**
pg. 1
- 2 HAVE A PLAN**
pg. 31
- 3 GET INVOLVED**
pg. 51
- 4 RESOURCES**
pg. 63



LOS ANGELES
FIRE DEPARTMENT





GET INFORMED



- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 2 | Important Alert Systems |
| 4 | Earthquake History |
| 6 | Earthquake Information |
| 8 | Tsunamis |
| 10 | Adverse Weather |
| 12 | Storms and Floods |
| 14 | Power Outages |
| 18 | Wildland Fires |
| 20 | House Fires |
| 24 | Active Shooter Response |
| 26 | Terrorism |
| 28 | Disease Outbreak |



EARTHQUAKE HISTORY

EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE SCALE



DID YOU KNOW?

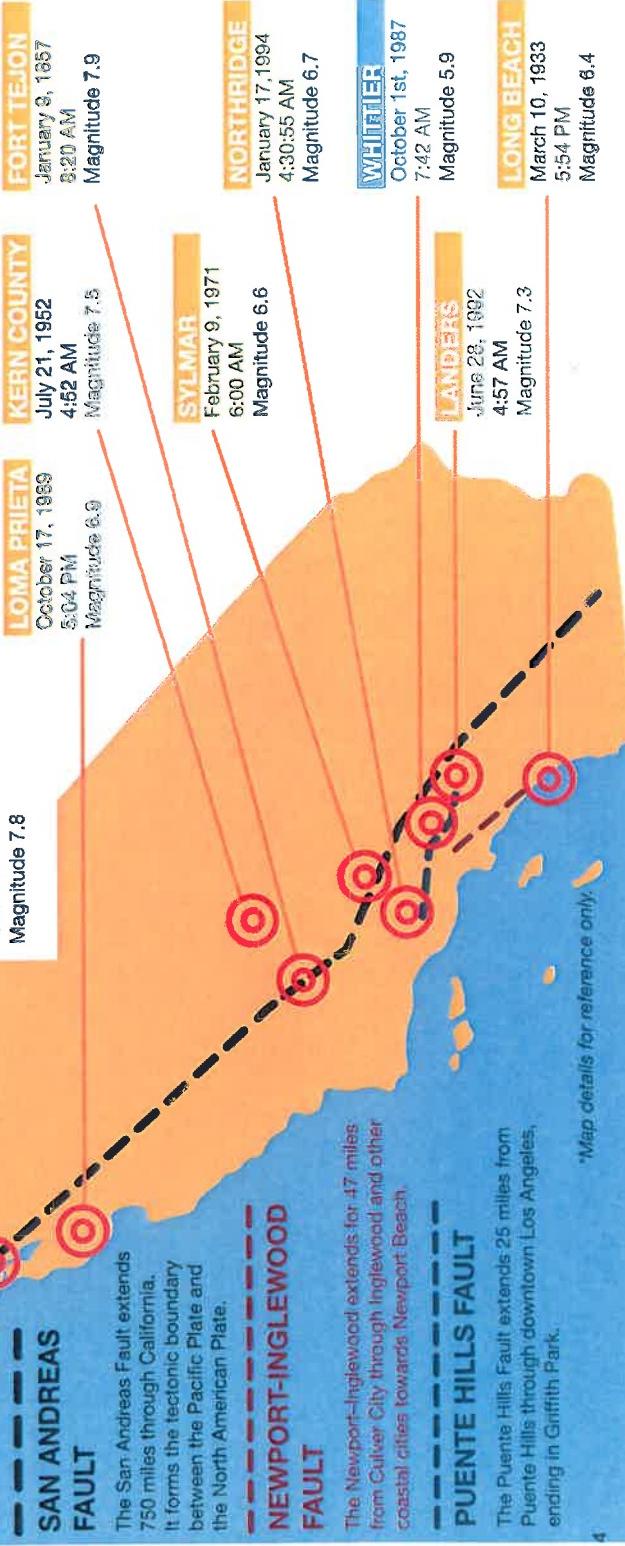
Each year the Southern California area has about 10,000 earthquakes. The majority of which go unnoticed. However, if there is a large earthquake the aftershock sequence will produce many more earthquakes of all magnitudes for months.

Information cited from www.usgs.gov

EUREKA
November 8, 1980
2:27 AM
Magnitude 7.4

NAPA VALLEY
August 24, 2014
3:20 AM
Magnitude 6.0

SAN FRANCISCO
April 18, 1906
5:12 AM
Magnitude 7.8



EARTHQUAKES

PROTECT YOURSELF DURING EARTHQUAKES!

BEFORE THE EARTHQUAKE

1. SECURE YOUR PLACE

By identifying hazards and securing movable items.



2. PLAN TO BE SAFE

By creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.



3. ORGANIZE DISASTER SUPPLIES

In convenient locations.



4. MINIMIZE FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

By organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.



IF POSSIBLE

DROP!

COVER!

HOLD ON!

USING
WHEELCHAIR

LOCK!

COVER!

HOLD ON!

For more information: www.earthquakecountry.org

DURING THE EARTHQUAKE

1. DROP COVER AND HOLD ON

When the earth shakes. See illustrations on the next page.



2. IMPROVE SAFETY

After earthquakes by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage.



TIP: Learn the 7 steps to earthquake safety.
Go to: www.shakeout.org for more information.

more info at www.ladbs.org

LA DBS

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

After a major earthquake, Building and Safety (LADBS) will evaluate damaged buildings (dwelling, apartment or commercial building) to determine if buildings are safe to occupy. LADBS will then post one of the following placards on the damaged building(s):

UNSAFE

Do not enter or occupy

RESTRICTED USE

Entry or occupancy is restricted as specified

INSPECTED

No apparent structural hazard, may have minor damage

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

1. CHECK AREAS

If it's safe, check for gas and water leaks, and broken electrical wiring or sewerage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source and immediately report gas leaks to your utility company.

2. STAY CLEAR

Stay away from downed power lines and warn others to stay away. **AVOID GAS**: do not attempt to re-light the gas pilot unless your gas line has been thoroughly inspected. Call the Gas Company for assistance.

3. PUBLIC SAFETY

Cooperate fully with public safety officials and follow instructions; they are trained to ensure safety. **AVOID DRIVING**: do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency. Call the Gas Company for assistance.

4. AFTER SHOCKS

Be prepared for aftershocks. Stay calm and help others. **NOTIFY CONTACTS**: if you evacuate, leave a message at your home telling family members and others where you can be found.

TSUNAMIS

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

Tsunamis, also known as seismic sea waves, are a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance such as a landslide, volcanic eruption, and most commonly, an earthquake. After a disturbance has occurred, the first wave in a series could reach the beach in a few minutes,

even before a warning is issued. Areas are at greater risk if they are less than 25 feet above sea level and within a mile of the shoreline. Drowning is the most common cause of death associated with a tsunami. Tsunami waves and the receding water are very destructive to structures in the run-up zone.

SIGNS OF A TSUNAMI



Rapid change in water levels may be an indication of an approaching tsunami.



If you notice water has pulled back or run out, creating an empty beach, this may be tsunami warning.



An earthquake may be your only warning of an approaching tsunami, so act quickly.

BEFORE



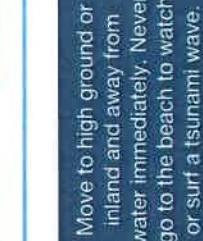
If you are a tourist, familiarize yourself with local tsunami evacuation routes.



After an earthquake, turn on your radio and listen for tsunami warning.



DURING



Move to high ground or inland and away from water immediately. Never go to the beach to watch or surf a tsunami wave.

AFTER



Help your neighbors who may require assistance.

Stay away from debris in the water; it may pose a safety hazard to people or pets.

Open Water
Crest
Wavelength

Heights up to 100ft
(damage starts at 1ft)



For inundation maps and more information go to:
tsunamizone.org

ADVERSE WEATHER



6 TIPS FOR EXTREME HEAT

When temperatures are high, prolonged sun exposure may cause dehydration, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Never leave children, elderly people, or pets unattended in closed vehicles, even with the windows cracked open.

TO STAY COOL



Hydrate by drinking water or sports drinks. Avoid drinking alcohol.



Offer help to those in your neighborhood with limited access to air conditioning and transportation, such as seniors or those who are ill.



During peak heat hours stay in an air conditioned area. Visit public facilities such as shopping malls, parks, and libraries to stay cool.



Check to make sure heating appliances are in good working condition before using them.



Furnaces and fireplaces should be checked to ensure that chimneys or flues are not blocked to allow for proper ventilation.

6 TIPS FOR EXTREME COLD

Every year in Los Angeles there are carbon monoxide poisonings from a barbecue, stove, or oven used as a source of warmth. A safe way to stay warm is by using central heating, electric heaters, and ventilated fireplaces.

TO STAY WARM



Stay out of the sun if you do not need to be in it. When in the sun, wear a hat, preferably with a wide brim.



A winter shelter program is available for seniors and those looking for a place to beat cold weather.



Install a carbon monoxide detector in your home to reduce the risk of poisoning.



If you use an outdoor generator, place it as far away from the home as possible.



Never use a barbecue, stove, or oven to heat your home.

TIP: For shelter locations during extreme heat or cold weather events, call 3-1-1 or search www.laparks.org

TIP: A power outage may occur during extreme heat or cold weather events.

STORMS & FLOODS

Los Angeles County contains some of the steepest and most erosive mountains in the world. With elevations reaching 10,000 feet above sea level. Below steeply walled canyons lie large coastal plains with a high population density. When heavy rains come, there is a significant potential for floods and mudslides.

6 TIPS SAFETY TIPS FOR FLOODS



Have a plan in place before an evacuation is ordered.



Avoid walking or driving through flood waters.



Talk to your neighbors about their plans, and encourage them to evacuate early.



Disconnect electrical appliances and do not touch electrical equipment.



Turn on your TV/radio. You will receive the latest weather updates and emergency instructions.



If there is a chance of flash flooding, move immediately to higher ground.

BEFORE THE FLOOD



Maintain all slopes in a safe manner. Roots bring stability to soil.



Plan for sandbags. Visit your local fire station if sandbags are needed.



Clean drains and gutters around the house.

DURING THE FLOOD



Do not cross rapidly flowing streams.



Check drainage systems at your home and driveways.



Watch for mudslides and adjust drainage to reduce mudslides.

AFTER THE FLOOD



Assess damage; check hillsides, houses.



Drive slowly and carefully as many roads may have mud, debris, holes, and washed-out areas.



Sandbags may help divert flood water, however they are meaningless when there is significant debris flow.

WHEN IT'S RAINING



Bridges may be washed out, and culverts over stopped. When you see water across a roadway, there is no way to see whether the road is under the water has been washed away.



This could be hours or sometimes even days after the rain has stopped. Be particularly alert when driving. Watch the road for collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other hazards.



Plan to arrive at your home or destination in a safe neighborhood. Remain here until well after the storm has ended.

POWER OUTAGES



BEFORE A POWER OUTAGE

1. BUILD

Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.



2. CHARGE

Charge cell phones and any battery powered devices. Also keep alternative charging methods at all times.



3. LEARN

Learn about the emergency plans by following dwp.web for additional information postage.



4. FUEL UP OR CHARGE UP

Maintain the proper fuel or charge for your vehicle. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home; this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.



5. BUY

Purchase ice, or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.



DURING A POWER OUTAGE

1. NO FLAMES

Open flames are dangerous during a power outage. Only use flashlights for emergency lighting; candles can cause fires.



2. FOOD

Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours.



3. POWER OFF

Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power "Surge" that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.

4. PURCHASE

If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing. Make sure it remains outside of the house.



5. DRESS

Dress to prepare for the weather, if it's cold outside layer clothing to stay warm and never use the oven as a source of heat. During a heatwave find places where it is cool, and avoid layering clothes.



 **TIP:** www.adwp.com for reported power outages & wait times.

POWER OUTAGES

AFTER A POWER OUTAGE

1. THROW AWAY

Throw away any food that has been exposed to temperatures 40° F (4° C) for 2 hours or more or that has an unusual odor, color or texture. When in doubt, throw it out!

2. CHECK

If food in the freezer is colder than 40° F and has ice crystals on it, you can refreeze it.

3. RESTOCK

Restock your emergency kit with fresh batteries, canned foods and other supplies.

4. CONTACT

Contact your doctor or your local pharmacist if you're concerned about medications having spoiled.

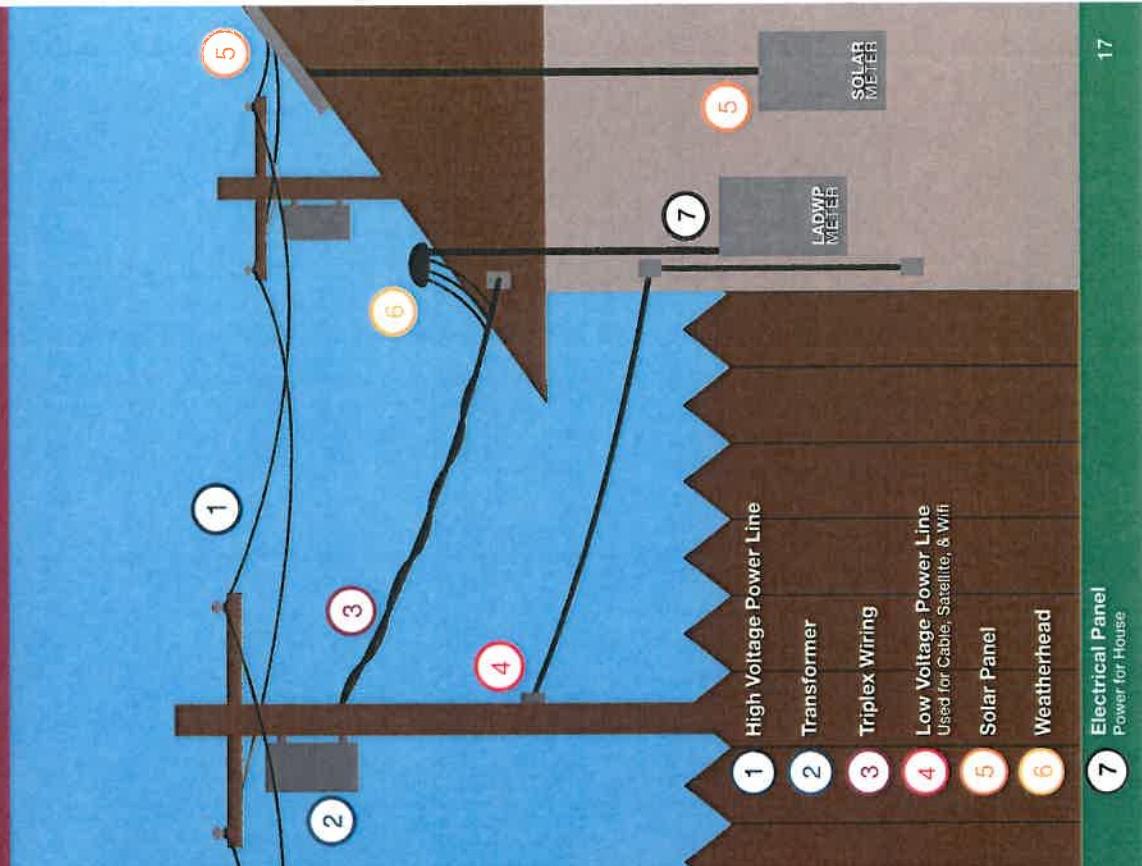
5. RESET

Unplug any electrical appliances before resetting your circuit breaker to protect them from a power surge.

6. INFORMATION

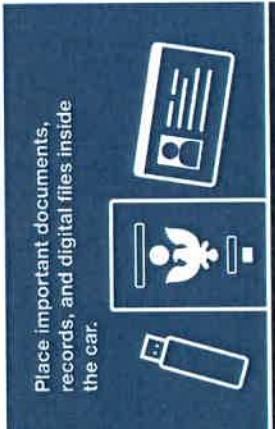
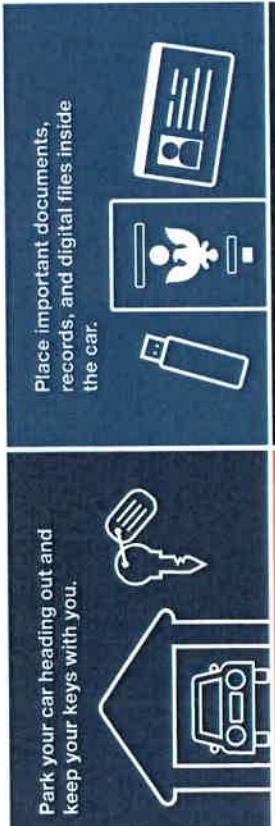
Do not call 9-1-1 for information—call only to report a life threatening emergency. If you do need to make a call, use the 3-1-1 number instead for any additional information.

TIP: If electrical power lines are down, don't touch them. Keep your family and pets away. Report downed lines to 9-1-1.



WILDLAND FIRES

BEFORE THE FIRE



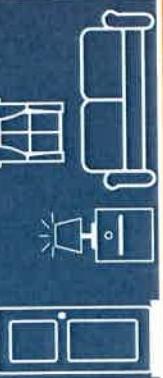
CLOSE ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS INSIDE YOUR HOME. LEAVE ALL DRAPES & COVERINGS OPEN BUT LEAVE LIGHTS ON.



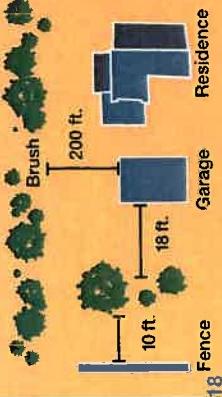
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CLOSE ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS INSIDE YOUR HOME. LEAVE ALL DRAPES & COVERINGS OPEN BUT LEAVE LIGHTS ON.



MOVE COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS AWAY FROM EXTERIOR OF HOME.



Visit lafd.org/brush for more info.

DURING THE FIRE



BE SURE TO PHOTOGRAPH ANY DAMAGES TO YOUR PROPERTY FOR INSURANCE PURPOSES.

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HOUSE FIRES

BEFORE A FIRE

WINDOWS

Make sure that windows are not stuck, screens can be taken out quickly, and that security bars can be properly opened.

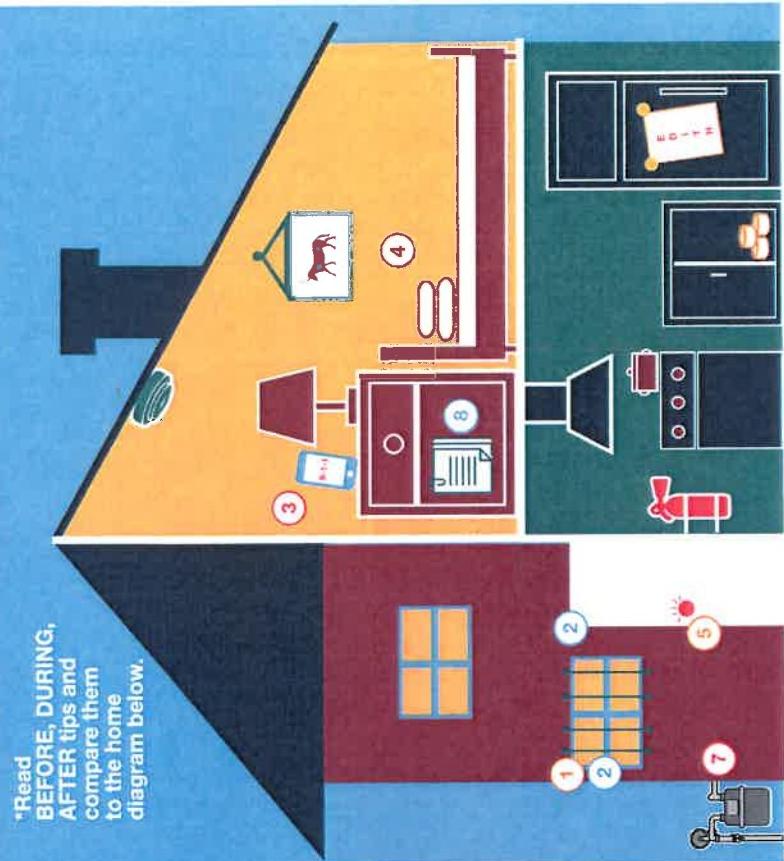
①

ESCAPE ROUTES

Find two ways to get out of each room (door or window)

②

*Read BEFORE, DURING, AFTER tips and compare them to the home diagram below.



DURING A FIRE

EVACUATE & ASSIST

Evacuate early. Remove loved ones, pets, and assist neighbors and those with disabilities.

③

CALL 911

If you can't get to someone needing assistance, call 9-1-1 for help.

④

FEEL THE DOOR FOR HEAT

Feel the doorknob with the back of hand, if hot leave the door closed and use another way out.

⑤

CRAWL EXIT & CALL 911

Crawl low under any smoke to your exit. If you see, smell or hear a fire, exit immediately and call 911.

⑥

SEAL DOORS & VENTS

If unable to evacuate, shelter in place, call 9-1-1 to report your location, seal doors or vents if possible.

⑦

AFTER A FIRE

RELIEF SERVICES

LAFD will contact Red Cross, if you need temporary housing, food and medicines.

⑧

CHECK FOR SAFETY

Check with the Fire Department to make sure your residence is safe to enter. Be watchful of any structural damage caused by the fire.

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RECOVERY

Contact your insurance company for detailed instructions on protecting the property. If you are not insured, contact private organizations for aid.

⑨

UTILITIES

The fire department should see that utilities are either safe to use or are disconnected before they leave. DO NOT attempt to reconnect utilities yourself.

⑩

INVENTORY DAMAGES

Maintain an inventory of damaged property and items. Protect valuable documents and records.

⑪

COLLECT DOCUMENTS

Save receipts for any money you spend related to fire loss. They may be needed by your insurance to verify loss claims on income tax.

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HOUSE FIRES

TIPS ABOUT FIRE

FIRE IS FAST! In less than 30 seconds a small flame can turn into a major fire. If it only takes minutes for thick black smoke to fill a house or for it to be engulfed in flames.	FIRE IS DEADLY! Fire starts bright, but quickly produces black smoke and complete darkness.	FIRE MAKES DEADLY SMOKE! Smoke and toxic gases kill more people than flames do. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.	FIRE IS HOT! Heat is more threatening than flames. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level. Inhaling this super-hot air will scorch your lungs and melt clothes to your skin.
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OPERATING A PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

P.A.S.S



SMOKE ALARMS

SMOKE ALARMS	
NEVER DISABLE! Never disable a smoke alarm while cooking – it can be a deadly mistake.	ALARM BATTERIES Test batteries monthly. Replace batteries in battery-powered and hard-wired smoke alarms at least twice a year at daylight savings.
ALARMS ON EVERY FLOOR Install smoke alarms on every level of your home, including the basement, both inside and outside of sleeping areas.	REPLACE ALARMS Replaces the entire smoke alarm unit every 8-10 years or according to manufacturer's instructions.
	Fire burns but smoke kills. Smoke alarms save lives. That's why it's important you have functioning smoke alarms throughout your home.
SMOKE ALARM SAFETY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	
AUDIBLE ALARMS Audible alarms for people with visual disabilities should pause with a small window of silence between each successive cycle so that they can listen to instructions or voices of others.	VIBRATING /FLASHING ALARMS Smoke alarms with a vibrating pad or flashing light are available for people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
	 TIP: Do not touch the plastic discharge horn on CO2 extinguishers; it gets very cold and may cause skin damage. Lay used fire extinguisher on their side so no attempt will be made to use them until they are recharged.

ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONSE



CALL 911



RUN > HIDE

TEXT 911 ONLY WHEN SAFE



FIGHT

HIDE IF ESCAPE IS NOT POSSIBLE



TIP: The very first officers on scene will not stop to help the injured. Their top priority is to end the incident as fast as possible.



Stay in place until given the all-clear signal.



Block entrances & turn off lights.



Silence your electronics.



Stay out of the shooter's view.



Text to 911 and text message others to silently communicate.

Groups should spread out when hiding.

RUN AND ESCAPE IF POSSIBLE



Warn others to stay away from the area.



Help others if you can, but you must escape.



Leave behind any heavy belongings.

FIGHT AS A LAST RESORT



Commit to your actions. FIGHT. Do not hesitate.



Rally others & attack together.



Be prepared to inflict severe injury to shooter.

TERRORISM



As we've seen in the last several years, domestic and international terrorists can strike at any time. To combat the threat of terrorism, emergency services officials across all levels of government continue to work together to develop and implement effective strategies for preventing and responding to incidents.

BEFORE AN ATTACK

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING!

TYPES OF TERRORISM



Chemical Attacks



Bioterrorism



Arson



Suspicious Packages



Hijackings



Cyberterrorism



Radiological Attacks



Nuclear Attacks

TIP: Report a tip, lead, or threat directly to the Joint Regional Intelligence Center at: www.JRJC.org.
(Select Private Sector/General Public Reporting.)

OBSERVE SURROUNDINGS



REPORT THREATS

- Call or text to 911 or 1-877-A-THREAT
- Submit a tip, lead, or threat at: www.IJRC.org

WHEN TRAVELING

Terrorists look for high visibility targets such as sporting events, political conventions, international airports, and high-profile landmarks.

WHEN TRAVELING

Keep track of your belongings—do not accept packages from strangers. Locate emergency exits and stairways for buildings, subways, and crowded public areas.



TIP: Preparing for terrorist attacks is the same as preparing for fires, earthquakes, and other emergencies.



Train in how to use fire extinguishers.



Keep emergency supply kits.



Establish a family meeting place.



Create an emergency communications plan.

DISEASE OUTBREAK

EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
GUIDE



©2019

BEFORE A PANDEMIC

Have any nonprescription drugs and other supplies on hand, such as pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines and vitamins.



Consider vaccinations.



Maintain health records in a safe place.



Refill your prescription medications.



Store two weeks worth of supplies.

DURING A PANDEMIC

Practice other good health habits. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.



Visit a doctor.



Keep hands clean.



Cover your cough.



Stay away from others already sick.

Visit these sites to learn about how to prevent the spread of disease.



www.cdc.gov
www.flu.gov
www.hhs.gov
www.redcross.org

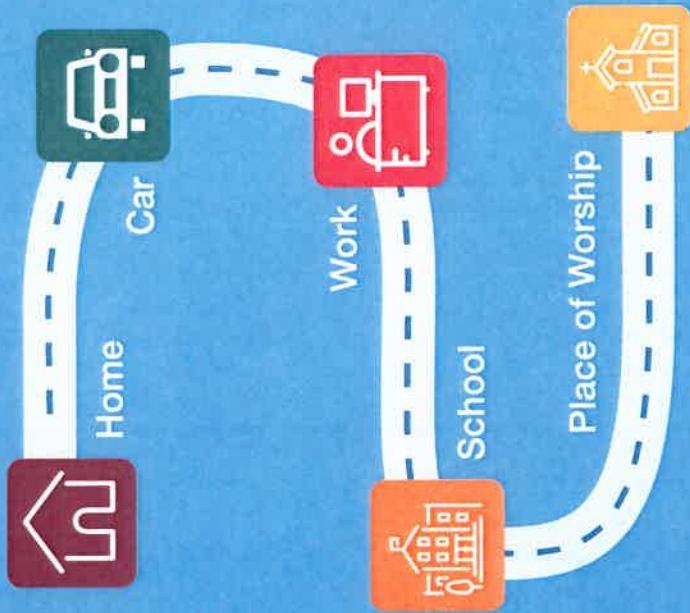
HAVE A PLAN



- 33 Disaster Supply Kits
- 34 Evacuation Checklist
- 35 Evacuation Procedure
- 36 10 Essential Emergency Supplies
- 37 Personalize It
- 38 Water Storage
- 39 Drinking Water
- 40 Managing Utilities
- 42 Home Safety Check
- 44 Small Animal Preparedness
- 45 Animal Supply Kits
- 46 Larger Animal Preparedness
- 47 Shelter-In-Place
- 48 Day Hiking Safety Guide

DISASTER SUPPLY KITS

A Disaster Supply Kit is any pre-assembled group of items that will improve the health and safety of your family during a disaster. Kits can be purchased, or homemade in a variety of styles and sizes. They can be as small as a shaving kit for your glove compartment or as big as 50-gallon drums for your business, or home. In general, kits should be easy to carry and as lightweight as possible. You can have many kits, each suited to a different purpose.



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THE EVACUATION CHECKLIST



EVACUATIONS



EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT



FAMILY PHOTOS



OUT OF STATE CONTACT LIST



CASH AND CREDIT CARDS



IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

social security card, driver license, passport, medical card and records
of insurance information



CHANGE OF CLOTHING

each family member



PERSONAL HYGIENE

toothpaste, shampoo, soap, lotion, deodorant, and tissues



PET CARE
identification, and immunization records, carrier, or cage, muzzle, leash, food and water



BABY

diapers, formula, food, change of clothing



MEDICAL NEEDS
wheelchair, canes, walkers, medications, hearing aids, and extra batteries

TIP: If time permits, prior to evacuating, consider taking photos or videos of your residence to assist in documentation of property. This may help provide information during the claims process.



EVACUATION WARNING OR VOLUNTARY EVACUATION



If you have special medical needs or have limited mobility, you should prepare to leave the area when an Evacuation Warning is issued. Those with horses or large animals should also begin to evacuate.

EVACUATION ORDER OR MANDATORY EVACUATION



Failure to Evacuate may result in endangerment to the lives of others, personal injury, or death. Once you evacuate you will not be able to return until the order has been lifted.

EVACUATION SHELTER



Shelter may be set up by the American Red Cross at the request of the City if an area must be evacuated for an extended amount of time. The location for an evacuation shelter will be announced by local officials.

SHelter IN PLACE



Shelter indoors. Turn off air-conditioner or heater, seal the gaps around windows and doors. Listen to the radio for authorities to announce the threat has passed. You may also receive emergency alerts to your cellular telephone, or a reverse 911 system on your landline telephone. Call 9-1-1 if you are unable to evacuate.

FLASH FLOODS



A flash flood WATCH means flash flooding is possible in your area. Be ready to evacuate.

Learn about READY, SET, GO! program on LAFD.org

10 ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

PERSONALIZE IT

At a minimum your emergency supply kit should include these 10 essential items.

1 WATER FOR 3-10 DAYS

(1 gallon per person per day)

2 FOOD FOR 3-10 DAYS

(including pet food)

3 MEDICATIONS

(prescription & non-prescription)

4 RADIO

(& extra batteries)

5 FLASHLIGHTS

(& extra batteries)

6 FIRST AID KIT

(bandages, disinfecting wipes, gauzes, medical tape)

7 CASH & IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

(small bills, coins, birth certificates, medical cards, licenses, USB)

8 SANITATION & HYGIENE SUPPLIES

9 TOOLS

(wrench, duct tape, fire extinguisher, sturdy gloves)

10 CLOTHING & STURDY SHOES



TIP: When purchasing a fire extinguisher, the best type is ABC, which covers combustibles, liquids, and electrical fires. Be sure to check the expiration date on your extinguisher.



Pet Carriers and supplies for your animals and pets



Medication, portable toilet, toilet paper and plastic bags for human waste



Toys, candy, crayons and books to keep children busy



Emergency blankets or sleeping bags



List for emergency telephone numbers and contacts



Pens, pencils, paper tablet to document incident



Camping stove fuel, pots and pans, aluminum foil, paper cups, plates and plastic utensils



Extra set of car, home and safe deposit box keys



Compass and maps

Include items in your disaster kit that will help your family be comfortable and self-sufficient after a disaster. At minimum your emergency supplies should include these 10 essential items.

WATER STORAGE

DRINKING WATER

STORE WATER

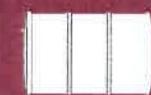
Keep bottled water in its original container and do not open it until you need to use it. Be sure to notice the expiration date or "use by" date. Store off the ground.

In an emergency situation, tap water may be safe to drink or use. It is important to prepare for possible emergency situations ahead of time. It is also essential to know how to make contaminated water safe to drink and how to find alternative sources of water.

- Generally a person needs to maintain 1 gallon to drink water each day. Children, nursing mothers, and others may need more.
- Consider water storage for your pets.
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.



- Store water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, or enameled-lined metal containers.
- Before you access the water in your plumbing, locate the water inlet/shutoff valve for the house, condominium or apartment and turn off the water.



Pools, spas, toilet reservoirs, and similar sources of water can be used for sanitary purposes only. **Do not drink** water from these sources. Water from these sources contain toxic chemicals and have a high potential of giving you diarrhea, causing dehydration.

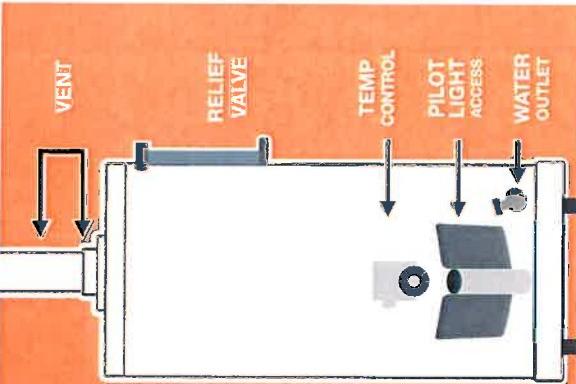


Recycle self-stored water every six months. Recycle commercially bottled water every 12 months. **WARNING:** The water stored in the water heaters is **VERY HOT**. Take precautions to avoid injury!

For more information about Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at: www.cdc.gov

In an emergency you can use water already in your heater tank, plumbing, and in ice cubes. Do not drink water from the reservoir tank of your toilet.

ACCESS WATER



ACCESS RESERVES IN THE WATER HEATER

- Use extreme caution. Let the water cool.
 - Turn off cold water supply to the tank.
 - Open the drain valve near the bottom.
- Remember:** Some sediment at the bottom of the tank may flow at first, continue to drain water until it becomes clear.

Don't forget to clean and sanitize your food and water containers before using them. Wash with soap and water, then fill them with a 10% bleach unscented solution. After 5 min empty the bleach solution and let air dry. Water that is dirty should be first strained through a coffee filter, cheesecloth, or a paper towel to remove suspended matter.

RATIOS FOR PURIFYING WATER WITH BLEACH

8 drops of pure unscented liquid bleach per gallon of water will reduce the contaminants in the water.



1 Quart Water: 4 Drops of Bleach
1 Gallon Water: 8-16 Drops of Bleach
5 Gallon Water: 1 TSP of Bleach

If water continues to be murky or had an odor, add 1/8th teaspoon (or 8 drops of regular, unscented liquid household bleach for each gallon of water, stir it well, and let it stand for 30 minutes before you use it).

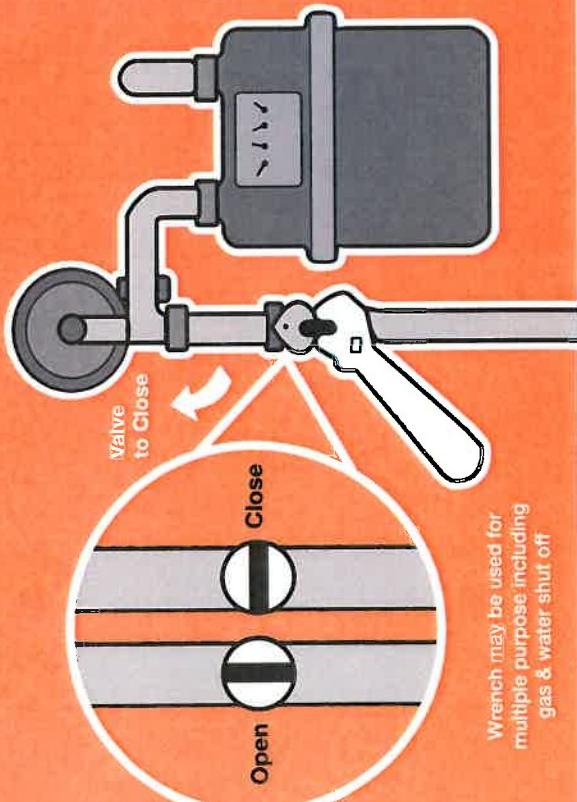
UTILITIES



GAS SHUT OFF

TURN OFF GAS SUPPLY

LOCATE GAS METER
Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve. **DO NOT** shut off the **gas supply valve** unless you smell or hear gas leaking. If you have "Natural Gas" (a line from the street) the main shut-off valve is located next to your meter.



TIP: Walk carefully around your property; look for downed power wires, water or gas leaks and damage to the structures(s). DO NOT enter severely damaged buildings, especially alone. Wait for help and use safety gear.

ELECTRICITY SHUT OFF

1. TURN POWER OFF

Turn off individual breakers FIRST, then the main switch.

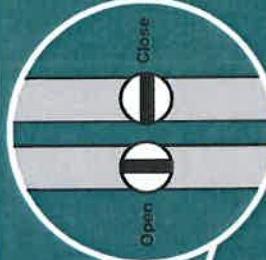


ELECTRICAL PANEL

Know where your electrical panel is and which breakers control power to your home. (Be aware of sub panels in your garage or basement)

Remember **Do Not** operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected.

WATER SHUT OFF



The **WATER SHUT OFF** valve is found where the water supply feeds the house. Check with your water company to determine if a special tool is needed to turn the valve.

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HOME SAFETY CHECK



GAS



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Learn the location of your gas meter and how to shut off the supply valve. **DO NOT** shut off the gas supply valve unless you smell or hear gas leaking.



SMOKE ALARMS

Make sure to install smoke alarms on every floor of the house, including the basement and near rooms where people sleep. Carbon monoxide detectors are vital because this gas is tasteless and odorless.



WATER

If pipes are damaged, turn off the main water valve. Check with local authorities before using any water. The water could be contaminated. **DO NOT** flush toilets until you know that sewage lines are intact.



APPLIANCES

If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then, unplug appliances and let them dry out. Have appliances checked by an electrician before using them again.

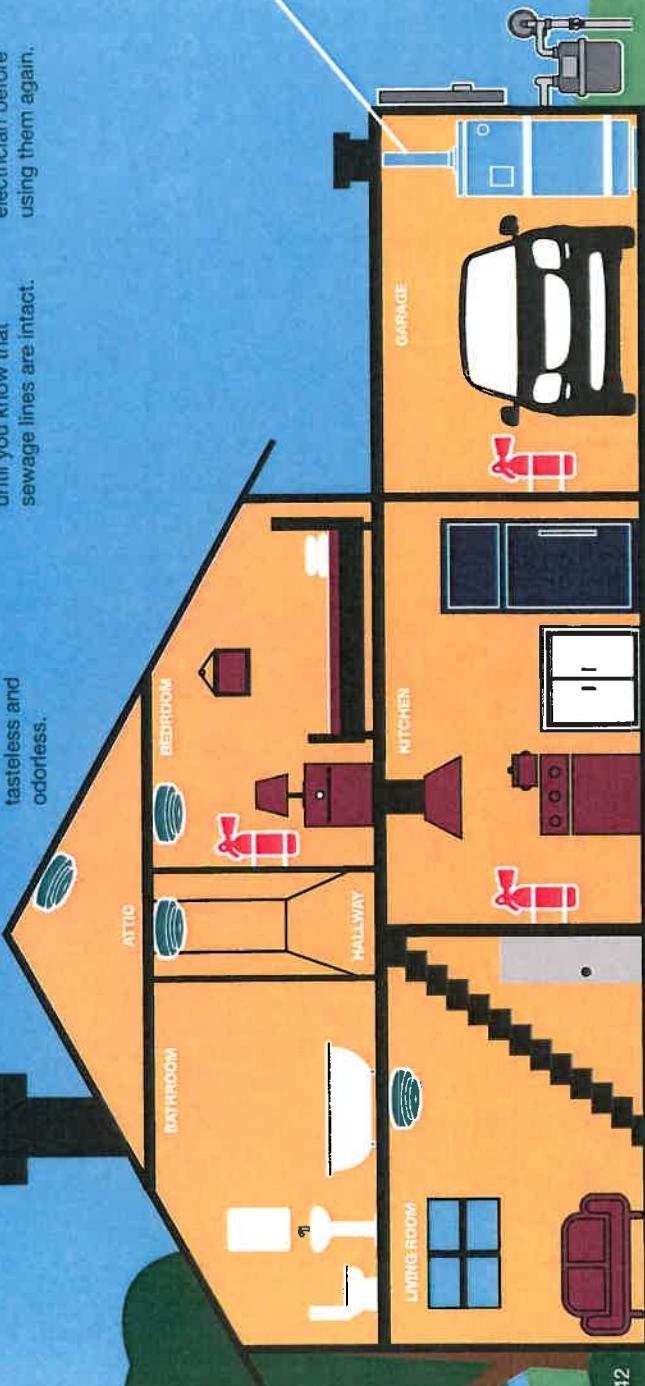


FOOD

Throw out all food and other supplies that you suspect that may have been contaminated or come into contact with flood water.



TIP:
BROKEN WATER
HEATER may leak
carbon monoxide
always make sure
your detectors are
working properly.



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SMALL ANIMAL PREPAREDNESS

SUPPLY KIT

COLLAR

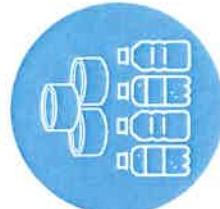
Be sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars with securely fastened current identification, attach the telephone phone number and address.



SHELTERING Before the emergency, make arrangements to shelter your animals at two different locations far apart from each other. 	OUTDOORS Always bring pets indoors at the first sign or warning of a storm or disaster. Pets can become disoriented and wander away from home in a crisis. 	PET KIT & STORAGE Keep an emergency pet kit and leashes and that it is clearly labeled and easy to carry in an accessible place and store them in sturdy containers that can be carried easily (duffel bags, covered trash containers, etc.)
TRAINING Train both dogs and cats to feel comfortable going in and being in a crate for fast transportation during a disaster. 	SERVICE ANIMALS A service animal is any dog that is individually trained to perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability. 	TIP: Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets For more information go to www.laanimalservices.com



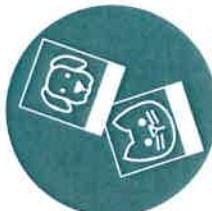
Leashes, harnesses, gloves and carriers to transport pets safely and securely



Water and food for 3-10 days



Name tags and phone numbers for collars and harnesses



Current photos of your pets in case they get lost



3-10 day supply of medications. Medical records stored in a waterproof container



Supplies like bowls, cat litter and pans, manual can opener, foil or plastic lids for cans



First Aid Kit (including large/small bandages with elastic tape, scissors, tweezers, Q-tips, antibiotic ointment, saline eyewash, & hydrogen peroxide)



Keep information on feeding schedules, medical conditions, behavior problems, and the name and number of your vet in case you have to board your pets.



TIP: Identification microchips are highly recommended for all pets

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LARGER ANIMALS PREPAREDNESS

SHELTER-IN-PLACE



Make sure your horse is identifiable with a bracelet or microchip.



Have a surplus of feed available. Don't let yourself get down to the last bale when disaster strikes.



West Valley Center : (818) 756-9325 from 8 a.m. to midnight.
East Valley Center : (818) 756-9323 24 hours a day

For more information go to www.lafanimalservices.com

PREPAREDNESS TIPS



DO NOT TURN HORSES LOOSE

Horses may return home to a burning barn. Loose horses also cause serious problems for first responders.

MAINTAIN ADEQUATE CLEARANCE

The Los Angeles Fire Department recommends 200 ft. clearance around your property.

BRING HORSES INTO ARENA WITH SUFFICIENT BRUSH AND TREE CLEARANCE

Your horse corral should be made with metal pipes, not PVC or wood.

SUGGESTED SUPPLIES



Ladders



Shovels axes, hoe, rake, broom



Generator



Fire hose(s)



Portable AM/FM radio with spare batteries



Hand-held FRS radios



Masks, goggles, work gloves and bandanas

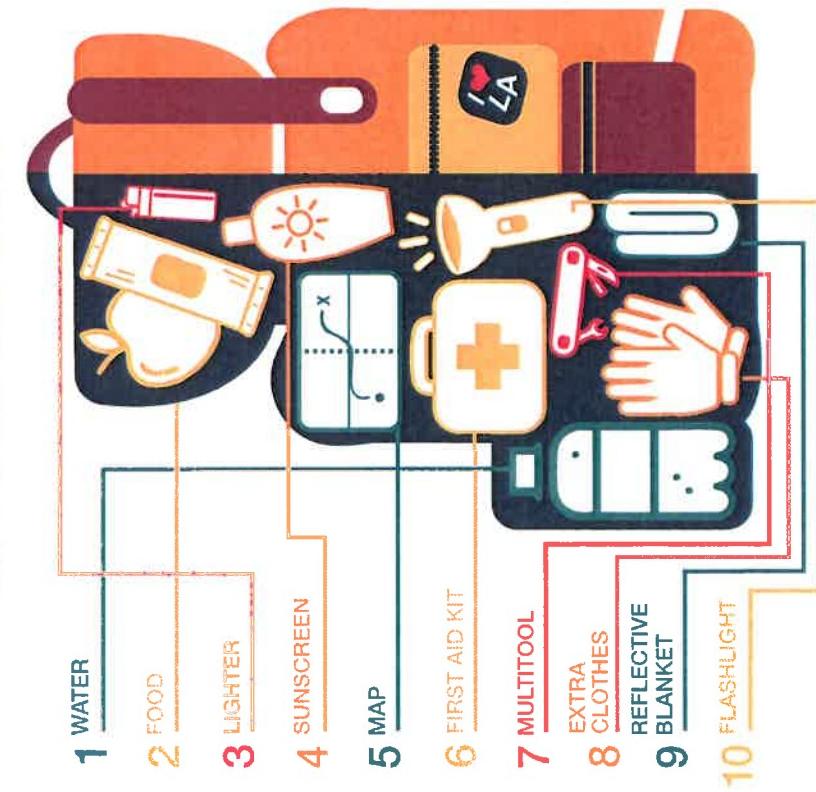


Use leather halters

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DAY HIKING SAFETY GUIDE

DAY HIKING CHECKLIST: 10 KEY ITEMS



TIP: Call the ranger station closest to the trailhead before your hike to find out about possible road closures, hiking conditions, or required wilderness permits.

For more information visit www.LAparks.org/hiking

GET INVOLVED



EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS
GUIDE



53 Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

54 Basic First Aid

55 Triage Procedure

56 Individuals Assistance

57 Disaster Related Stress

58 Disaster Assistance Information

60 School Safety

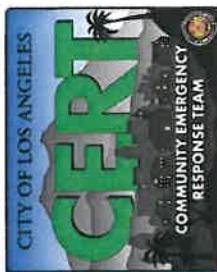
61 Place of Worship

61 Recovery



COMMUNITY TRAINING

NOTES



WHAT IS CERT?

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program trains residents on disaster preparedness and the hazards that may impact their area.

The Los Angeles Fire Department is the authorized program manager of the CERT program in the City of Los Angeles.

WHAT WILL I LEARN?



WHAT WILL IT TAKE?

- Commitment to 1 day a week for 2.5 hours, for a total of 17.5 hours.
- This free training is offered mornings, afternoons, or nights.
- All classes taught by LAFD firefighters.
- Certification upon completion.
- Must be 18 or older.

For more information on CERT Training and classes near you, please visit www.CERT-LA.com or email LAFDCERT@lacity.org (213) 202-3136.

BASIC FIRST AID

TRIAGE PROCEDURE



CPR EMERGENCY PROCEDURE



Check if alert, breathing & pulse.
Call 911
CPR if needed, Push hard & fast in center of chest.



Continue until help arrives.
CPR if needed, Push hard & fast in center of chest.



Call 911
CPR if needed, Push hard & fast in center of chest.



Check if alert, breathing & pulse.
Call 911
CPR if needed, Push hard & fast in center of chest.

Triage is the sorting of patients according to urgency of their need for care.

• Airway and breathing • Circulation and bleeding • Mental status



1. STOP, LOOK, LISTEN & THINK

- Size up the situation by looking around and listening.
- If it is safe to proceed, quickly make a plan for your approach.

2. CALL OUT FOR SURVIVORS

- Call out loudly and clearly, "Does anyone need help?"
- Tag survivors that are able to walk with "W" (minor) and direct them to a designated location.



3. START WHERE YOU STAND AND FOLLOW AN ORGANIZED ROUTE

- Evaluate the medical condition of the closest survivor.
- Work outwards in an organized manner, evaluating the next closest survivor, and so on...



4. EVALUATE & TAG EACH SURVIVOR

- Identify yourself and ask for permission to treat their injuries.
- Remember to evaluate the survivors that are wounded and those that are not.



5. IMMEDIATELY TREAT SURVIVORS

- Apply first aid to category "I" survivors with life threatening injuries.



6. DOCUMENT THE RESULTS

TRIAGE	CATEGORY	CONDITION
1 or Red tag	Immediate	Life-Threatening Injury
"B" or Yellow tag	Delayed	Serious/ Non-Life Threatening
"M" or Green tag	Minor	Walking Wounded
DE or Black tag	Deceased	Pulse-less/ Non-Breathing

7. TRIAGE CATEGORIES

In mass casualty events, categorize the priority of treatment.
--

8. AIDING FRACTURES

Help/ support area.

Check pulses & sensation.

Apply ice or a cold pack.

Immobilize the area.

Treat for shock.

Elevate injured area.

Apply direct pressure.

Call 911

Wrap with bandage.

Elevate injured area.

Apply direct pressure.

Call 911

May have unequal pupils.

Watch for vomiting.

Hold still.

Call 911

Check if alert, breathing & pulse.

Call 911

May have unequal pupils.

Watch for vomiting.

Hold still.

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INDIVIDUALS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

DISASTER RELATED STRESS



INDIVIDUALS WITH UNIQUE SUPPORT



PREGNANT
MOBILITY DEVICE



ELDERLY
TEMPORARY DISABILITIES



HEARING IMPAIRMENT
INJURED



NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS
NO ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION

COMMON REACTIONS TO DISASTERS



SADNESS



HEADACHES
NAUSEA



NAUSEA
ALCOHOL/DRUG CONSUMPTION



TEMPORARY
DISABILITIES



HEARING
IMPAIRMENT



INJURED
BABY/CHILD



NON-ENGLISH
SPEAKERS

LACK OF FOCUS

HOW TO COPE

- Maintain a normal daily routine and spend time with your family and friends.
- Take steps to promote your own physical and emotional health by healthy eating, rest, and exercising.
- Start a plan and prepare for future disasters.

LOSS OF APPETITE

HOW TO COPE

- Seek help from professional counselors who deal with post-disaster stress.
- Don't hold yourself responsible or feel that you can not help in any of the disastrous events.
- Restock your disaster supplies and update your family plan.

TIP: For more information visit: www.disabilitylacity.org on "Stay Safe, Stay in Control" or Dial 7-1-1.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE INFORMATION



LOOKING FOR FAMILY?

FEMA's National Emergency Family Registry and Locator System (NEFRS) helps reunite families separated during a disaster. It allows displaced individuals to register and provide information about their current location and situation. Affected individuals, or those seeking information about friends or family, can visit the NEFRS website or call 1-800-588-9822 to register themselves or another person.

After a Presidentially Declared Disaster, call the FEMA registration number and apply for FEMA and Small Business Administration (SBA) assistance programs. FEMA assistance does not make you whole again, but it can give you a helping hand while recovering.

HOW TO APPLY?

Apply online at www.disasterassistance.gov Call 1-800-621-FEMA (3362) or TTY 1-800-462-7585 to apply by telephone. They will mail you a copy of your application and a copy of Help After a Disaster: Applicant's Guide to the Individuals and Households Program.



LOST JOB? CAN'T WORK?

People who lose their jobs due to a disaster may apply for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA). DUA provides weekly benefits to unemployed individuals who are not eligible for regular insurance compensation. Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims, including claims for Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA), can be filed online, by phone, by mail, or by fax. To file a claim by phone, English: 1-800-300-5616
TTY: 1-800-815-9387
Online: www.edd.ca.gov

NEED LEGAL HELP?

Local non-profits often give legal assistance to people who have been impacted by disasters. Local members of the American Bar Association offer free legal counselling to low income individuals. You can get more info at a Local Assistance Center or Disaster Recovery Center that is set up after the President declares a major disaster.



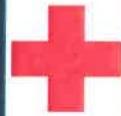
HOME DESTROYED?

Finding shelter is critical in times of disaster. Shelter outside of the hazard area could include staying with family or friends, seeking a hotel room, or staying in a mass shelter. The following resources can help you find emergency shelter.

Search for open shelters near you by texting SHELTER and your zip code to 4FEMA (43362).



American Red Cross



The American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies set up shelters for people who cannot return to their homes. These volunteer agencies will provide food, water, and clothing to the best of their ability. Listen to or watch local news for distribution locations.

Visit www.redcross.org to find the nearest shelter, reconnect with family members, or donate blood after a disaster. CPR training and other classes available to stay prepared!

SAFE & WELL?

The American Red Cross Safe and Well website is a central location for people in disaster areas in the Los Angeles and the United States to register their current status, and for their loved ones to access that information.

The Safe and Well website safeandwell.communityos.org is easy to use and is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is accessible in both English and Spanish.

SCHOOL SAFETY

PLACE OF WORSHIP

BEFORE SCHOOL

If schools cannot open due to unsafe reasons, school staff may declare a school closure.



The school district will notify media to announce necessary closures. Automated phone calls, emails, or text alerts may also be received.



DURING SCHOOL HOURS

Students will be released to parents listed on their emergency card. Keep this contact information updated regularly.



If a disaster occurs during the school day, students will be sheltered and cared for at school. Parent pickup may be delayed.



Notification will be made to school staff if road conditions prevent or delay safe access to or from school.

EMERGENCY SCHOOL EVACUATIONS

Students may be relocated if flooding or fires occur. If destruction of facilities occurs, site will be evacuated.



A site evacuation may occur. Students may be relocated to a safe zone by walking to another site as not all schools have buses.



TIP: Know your emergency contact information updated with school. Know the school's emergency plans, and emergency relocation sites.

ENSURE THAT YOUR PLACE OF WORSHIP IS PREPARED FOR A MAJOR DISASTER.



Plan for building evacuations with clear exits.



Train staff in disaster readiness and response.



Identify additional threats including hate crimes, terrorism, and arson fires.



Prepare to help other members of your community as the facility may be used as a shelter.



Prepare to help your congregation after a disaster.



Prepare for a disaster with emergency supplies.

RECOVERY

24/7
Emergency
Service

RESOURCES

CITY OF LOS ANGELES CONTACTS

Department of Aging	1-800-510-2020
Department of Animal Services	www.laanimalservices.com www.ladbs.org/LADBSWeb/ services-permit.jsf
Department of Building & Safety	(311) (TDD) 1-213-473-3231
Department on Disability	1-213-202-2764 (TDD) 1-213-202-3462
FIRE & POLICE Department: EMERGENCIES ONLY	DIAL (911)
DigAlert	www.digalert.org (811) Information (411)
General Information	www.lafd.org www.lapdonline.org 9 1-213-978-3820/ 1-877-275-5273
Emergency Management Department	www.emergency.lacity.org 1-213-484-4800
Department of Water & Power	www.ladwp.com 1-800-342-5397
LA Sanitation Sewer/ Storm Drain Problem	1-800-773-2489
Storm Damage/ Mud Slide Reports	1-800-996-2489
Trees Down/ Debris Removal	1-213-202-2700
Recs & Parks	1-213-202-2700
Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)	www.ENLA.org 1-703-778-5088
Street Lights	1-323-913-4744 1-213-485-4184
Traffic Signals	1-818-374-4823
Southern California Gas Company	www.socalgas.com 1-800-427-2200
United Policyholders	www.uphelp.org 1-415-393-9990
California Volunteers (donations/volunteers)	californiavolunteers.ca.gov 1-916-323-7646
American Red Cross	www.redcross.org 1-800-733-2767
The Salvation Army	www.salvationarmy.org 1-800-725-2769



64 Mayor, Council District, Emergency Management

65 Los Angeles Fire Department

66 Los Angeles Police Department

67 Get Help

68 Your Emergency Directory



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

mayor.lacity.org
213-978-0600



LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Los Angeles City Fire Stations have sandbags available in the event of pending major storms and storm emergencies. A limit of 25 burlap bags are available to each household. Property owners and residents should not solely rely on these sources, as high demand may rapidly strap resources and create spot shortages.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS

To find your Council District go to: www.lacity.org

FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY (ordered by zip code)

ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	Fire Station
90002	1801 E. Century Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6265	65
90003	6406 S. Main Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6233	33
90004	3205 N. Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6206	6
90006	2401 W. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6213	13
90007	3000 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6215	15
90010	4029 W. Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6229	29
90011	3401 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6214	14
90011	1192 E. 51st Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6221	21
90012	108 N. Fremont Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6203	3
90012	450 E. Temple Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6204	4
90014	430 E. 7th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6209	9
90015	1335 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6210	10
90016	4470 Coliseum Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6294	94
90018	2009 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6226	26
90018	3661 S. 7th Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6234	34
90019	5023 W. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6288	68
90021	1601 S. Santa Fe Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6217	17
90023	2927 E. Whittier Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6225	25
90024	107 S. Beverly Glen Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8571	71
90024	1090 S. Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8537	37
90026	2144 W. Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6220	20
90027	1601 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6235	35
90028	5769 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6282	82
90028	1327 N. Cole Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6227	27
90029	4937 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6232	52
90031	2230 Pasadena Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6201	1
90032	2011 N. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6216	16
90032	4575 Huntington Dr. South, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6247	47
90033	1982 E. Oscar Chavez Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6202	2
90034	3690 S. Motor Ave., Los Angeles	(310) 840-2143	43

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EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

www.emergency.lacity.org
(213) 484-4800
emdcommunications@lacity.org

The Emergency Management Department has five divisions comprised of administrative staff and specialists that work with City departments, municipalities and an array of community-based organizations to ensure that the City and its residents have the resources and information they need to prepare, respond and recover from emergencies, disasters and significant events.



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FIRE STATIONS IN LA CITY CONTINUED

(ordered by zip code)

ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FIRE STATION	ZIP CODE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	FIRE STATION
90035	1556 S. Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles 5821 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6258 (213) 485-6261	58 61	90744	124 E. 11th Street, Wilmington 400 Yacht Street (Berth 194), Wilmington	(310) 548-7538 (310) 548-7549	38 49
90036	4370 S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6246	46	90744	9411 Wanworth Street, Sunland	(818) 756-8624	24
90037	2759 Rowena Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6256	56	91040	7777 Foothill Boulevard, Tujunga	(818) 756-8674	74
90038	2021 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6242	42	91042	6811 De Soto Avenue, Canoga Park	(818) 756-8672	72
90041	4455 E. York Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6255	55	91304	23004 Rescoe Boulevard, West Hills	(818) 756-8606	106
90042	5921 N. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5212	12	91306	8349 Winnetka Avenue, Winnetka	(818) 756-8604	104
90044	7890 S. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5257	57	91311	21800 Marilla Street, Chatsworth	(818) 756-8656	96
90045	6911 World Way West, Los Angeles	(310) 978-2180	80	91311	20225 Devonshire Street, Chatsworth	(818) 756-8607	107
90045	10010 International Road, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5295	95	91316	4360 Balboa Boulevard, Encino	(818) 756-8653	83
90045	10435 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5251	51	91324	11351 Tampa Avenue, Northridge	(818) 756-8658	8
90045	8900 S. Emerson Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6205	5	91324	9861 Reseda Boulevard, Northridge	(818) 756-7670	70
90046	8021 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles	(818) 756-8697	97	91325	18143 Panthenia Street, Northridge	(818) 756-8603	103
90046	1429 N. Gardner Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-6241	41	91326	11641 Corbin Avenue, Northridge	(818) 756-9728	28
90047	1909 W. Slauson Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5266	66	91331	13035 Van Nuys Boulevard, Pacoima	(818) 756-8698	98
90049	16500 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles	(818) 756-8609	108	91335	7419 Reseda Boulevard, Reseda	(818) 756-8673	73
90049	12229 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8519	19	91340	15345 San Fernando Mission, Mission Hills	(818) 756-8675	75
90057	1819 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5211	11	91342	14430 Palk Street, Sylmar	(818) 756-8691	91
90061	10811 S. Main Street, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5264	64	91343	10124 Balboa Boulevard, North Hills	(818) 756-8687	87
90064	10556 W. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 840-2192	92	91344	12050 Balboa Boulevard, Granada Hills	(818) 756-8618	18
90064	11505 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 575-8559	59	91352	9224 N. Sunland Boulevard, Sunland	(818) 756-8677	77
90065	1410 W. Cypress Avenue, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5244	44	91356	19059 Ventura Boulevard, Tarzana	(818) 756-8693	93
90065	3036 Fletcher Drive, Los Angeles	(213) 485-5250	50	91364	6345 Fallbrook Avenue, Woodland Hills	(818) 756-8605	105
90066	11970 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 397-2662	62	91367	21050 W. Burbank Boulevard, Woodland Hills	(818) 756-8684	84
90068	3111 N. Cahuenga Boulevard, West Los Angeles	(213) 485-5276	76	91401	13200 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8602	102
90094	5451 Playa Vista Drive, Los Angeles	(310) 862-2844	67	91401	14415 Sylvan Street, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8639	39
90210	14145 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills	(818) 756-8699	99	91402	14355 W. Armita Street, Panorama City	(818) 756-8681	81
90210	12520 Mulholland Drive, Beverly Hills	(818) 756-8608	108	91402	14630 Plummer Street, Panorama City	(818) 892-4807	7
90247	18030 S. Vermont Avenue, Gardena	(310) 548-7579	79	91403	5101 N. Sepulveda Boulevard, Sherman Oaks	(818) 756-8688	88
90272	17281 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades	(310) 575-8523	23	91406	7921 Woodley Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8680	90
90272	15045 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades	(310) 575-8569	69	91601	6751 Louise Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 756-8600	100
90291	1930 Shell Avenue, Venice	(310) 575-8563	63	91602	5320 Tujunga Avenue, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8650	60
90710	1331 W. 253rd Street, Harbor City	(310) 548-7585	85	91604	4305 Vineland Avenue, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8686	86
90731	2945 S. Miner Street (Berth 4A), San Pedro	(310) 548-7545	110	91605	4041 Whittett Avenue, Studio City	(818) 756-8678	78
90731	1444 S. Seaside Ave (Berth 256), Terminal Island	(310) 548-7541	111	9063 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood	(818) 756-8689	89	
90731	444 S. Harbor Boulevard (Berth 86), San Pedro	(310) 548-7542	112				
90731	330 Ferry Street, Terminal Island	(310) 548-7540	40				
90731	1601 S. Grand Avenue, San Pedro	(310) 548-7548	48				
90732	1414 W. 25th Street, San Pedro	(310) 548-7501	101				
90732	1005 N. Gaffey Street, San Pedro	(310) 548-2836	36				

My local fire station is...

(write in pencil)

"The Los Angeles Fire Department is dedicated to saving lives, fighting fires, safety and prevention, and building communities."

For more fire department information visit www.lafd.org



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THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY POLICE STATIONS IN LA CITY

For general information or assistance, visit or call your local Community Police Station at any of our 21 geographic areas Citywide:

POLICE STATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	ZIP CODE
77th Olympic	7600 Broadway, Los Angeles	(213) 485-4164	90003
Newton Central	1130 S. Vermont, Los Angeles	(213) 382-9102	90006
Rampart	3400 S. Central Avenue, Los Angeles	(323) 846-6547	90011
Wilshire	251 E. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	(213) 833-3707	90014
West Los Angeles	1401 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles	(213) 484-3400	90017
Harbor	4861 W. Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles	(213) 473-0476	90019
Hollywood	1658 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles	(310) 444-0701	90025
Hollenbeck	2175 John S. Gibson Blvd, San Pedro	(310) 726-7700	90731
Southeast	1358 N. Wilcox, Hollywood	(213) 972-2971	90028
Southwest	2111 E. First Street, Los Angeles	(323) 342-4100	90033
Northeast	145 W. 108th Street, Los Angeles	(213) 972-7828	90061
Pacific	1546 W. Martin Luther King Blvd, Los Angeles	(213) 485-2582	90062
Topanga	3355 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles	(323) 561-3211	90065
Devonshire	12312 Culver Boulevard, Los Angeles	(310) 482-6534	90066
Foothill	21501 Schoenborn Street, Canyon Park	(818) 756-4800	91304
West Valley	10250 Elwanda Avenue, Northridge	(818) 832-0633	91325
Mission	12760 Osborne Street, Pacoima	(818) 756-8861	91331
Van Nuys	19020 Vanowen Street, Reseda	(818) 374-7611	91335
North Hollywood	11121 Sepulveda Blvd, Mission Hills	(818) 838-9800	91345
	6240 Sylmar Avenue, Van Nuys	(818) 374-9800	91401
	11640 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood	(818) 623-4016	91601

MAKE THE RIGHT CALL

9-1-1

- 911 is for EMERGENCIES ONLY
- An emergency is a situation that threatens human life or property and demands immediate attention.

EXAMPLES:
Robberies, violent assaults, significant car collisions, serious medical injuries, or fire emergencies

EXAMPLES:
City services and programs, animal services, child care, permits and licenses, utilities, street repairs, or community disturbances

REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

To report suspicious activity, contact your local law enforcement agency. Describe specifically what you observed, including:

- Who or what you saw
- When you saw it
- Where it occurred
- Why it's suspicious



1-877-A-THREAT
(1-877-284-7328)
www.iWATCHLA.org
www.JIRC.org

For all other non-emergency calls for service, please telephone:

Non-Emergency Information Line
Toll Free 877-ASK-LAPD
(1-877-275-5273)

Spanish Line (Español)
213-928-8222

“To Protect and To Serve”
(write in pencil)



GET HELP.

Where can I find information about...

Take time to record important contact information for members of your household as well as insurance information. (Write in pen.)

Where can I find information about...

HOME INFORMATION

Animal services	LA Department of Animal Services	888-452-7381	www.laanimalservices.com
Buildings and safety	LA Department of Building & Safety	311	www.ladbs.org
Blood donations	American Red Cross	310-445-9900	www.redcross.org
Disaster recovery assistance	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	800-232-4636	www.disasterhelp.gov
Disease control	CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	800-232-4636	www.cdc.gov
Earthquake information	U.S. Geological Survey	800-222-1222	www.usgs.gov
Environmental disasters	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	800-659-2955	www.epa.gov/ebtpages/emergencies.html
Exposure to toxic substances	Poison Control Center	800-342-5397	www.aapcc.org/DNN
Health and human services	211 LA County	211	www.211lacoounty.org
Loan and grant information	U.S. Small Business Administration	800-659-2955	www.sba.gov
Reports for outages	LADWP - LA Department of Water and Power	800-342-5397	www.ladwp.org
School districts in LA	LAUSD - LA Unified School District	213-241-4500	www.lausd.net
Underground services	Dig Alert	811	www.digalert.org
Weather information	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration	800-342-5397	www.noaa.gov

YOUR EMERGENCY DIRECTORY

Take time to record important contact information for members of your household as well as insurance information. (Write in pen.)

EMERGENCY INFORMATION			
CONTACTS	NAME	LOCATION	PHONE NUMBER
In-State Contacts:			
Primary			
Secondary			
Out-of-State Contacts:			
Primary			
Secondary			
Hospitals Near:			
Home			
Work			
School			
Neighbor			
Family Physician			
Other Doctor			
Dentist			
Employer/Office			
School			
Vet			
Religious Organization			
My Fire Station			
My Police Station			
Poison Control			
INSURANCE INFORMATION			
Medical Insurance:			
Policy Number:			
Home Insurance:			
Policy Number:			
Auto Insurance:			
Policy Number:			



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Visit www.lafd.org

THIS GUIDE

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Students and faculty from CSUN
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LosAngelesFireDepartment

TWITTER



@lafd (*incident alerts*)
@lafdtalk (*casual conversation and inquiries*)

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